

he render such service to the people and I judge him accordingly.

"As for the question concerning 'who are forcing me into the arena,' the answer is easy. Which side is making the demand for open primaries, and which side is stifling this demand wherever possible, refusing to accede to it save under compulsion, and trusting to the use of patronage to such methods as these tried in the recent Kansas City congressional convention, and to those very machine leaders who have turned a complete somersault as regards the President during the last four years?

"These leaders are managing the campaign against me; and if they were deliberately trying to wreck the Republican party they would follow precisely the tactics they have been following, tactics which make it seem that they would rather see the Republican party defeated than see it restored to what it was under Lincoln, and see it become again the genuine party of the people, the party that stands for real popular rule, and for the highest ideals of social and industrial justice to be achieved through popular rule.

"We stand for direct presidential preferential primaries everywhere—in Massachusetts, in Illinois, in New York (for in New York the present primary law, passed by the machine of the two parties, is expressly designed to prevent either party from escaping the control of the professional politicians, and from falling under the control of the people). If our opponents wish the people to have their say, let them support real primary bills. If in open primaries, without coercion or fraud, without pressure brought by the use of patronage or by the promise or by the withholding of patronage, the plain people of the Republican party declare that they do not wish me to be nominated, then most certainly I do not wish the nomination; if they declare that they do wish me, not in my interest, but in the interest of the people as a whole, then, as I have already said, I will accept, and will strive to serve the people with all of whatever powers I possess.

For the first time in his life, Colonel Roosevelt served to-day as a juror, and at the county courthouse here he is earning \$3 a day.

When Colonel Roosevelt reached Minerva to-day from Oyster Bay, he found a good-sized crowd waiting to see him.

Challenge Is Renewed.

Washington, March 6.—More correspondence on the presidential primary "challenge" episode to-day passed between the Taft headquarters and the Roosevelt headquarters.

Senator Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee, who issued the "challenge," replied to Director McKinley, of the Taft bureau, who had asked to know if Senator Dixon was proposing a primary by authority of Colonel Roosevelt.

Senator Dixon, in reply to Mr. McKinley, said:

"In addressing you, I acted as the representative of the 'men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several States, to whom Colonel Roosevelt's letter of February 24 was sent.'

Senator Dixon charges the Taft forces with 'seeking to evade the issue through the subterfuge of appearing to question my authority in submitting the primary proposition to you.' He declares his authority to issue the challenge is based on Colonel Roosevelt's letter to the Western Governors February 24, in which he announced his readiness to accept the nomination, and expressed the hope that all, and not a few, would be arranged for in every State.

"No clearer authority for my challenge could be had," says Senator Dixon in his letter.

He adds that a selection by direct presidential primaries would seriously believe, an overwhelming sentiment for Mr. Roosevelt, but that if the preference is for President Taft, the

fact ought to be ascertained by the same means.

"I therefore renew my challenge," says Senator Dixon, "feeling confident that you will give it more serious consideration than your reply of last night indicated."

Director McKinley received Senator Dixon's reply late to-day, just as he was going to some conference at the Capitol. He said he would make a reply probably to-morrow.

Perkins Is Silent.

New York, March 6.—When George W. Perkins reached his home in New York to-night he refused even to admit that he had visited Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay to-day.

"I will not answer that or any other question bearing on politics," said the financier when asked if he had just returned from the ex-President's home.

Later to-night Mr. Perkins said: "Yes, I did go down to Oyster Bay to-day to carry a message to Colonel Roosevelt from Senator Dixon. The matter, I went down to Oyster Bay, left the envelope and came back. I did not have any conference with Colonel Roosevelt. I was there only a few moments. No, I will not discuss a message. It is not for me to add anything to what Colonel Roosevelt may have said about it."

Mr. Perkins was asked whether he had had a conference with Senator Dixon at his home late to-night.

"That's all I will say," he replied.

No Comment From Stimson.

Chicago, March 6.—Just before leaving for the East to-day, Secretary of

War Henry L. Stimson read Colonel Roosevelt's statement in regard to Mr. Perkins' assertion in a speech here last night that Roosevelt had been "forced into the arena," and declined to make any comment on it.

Cabinet Changes

MAY BRING PEACE

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

by the President and all others when it rears its ugly head.

Number Not Determined.

Just how many troops are to be added to those now along the border will not be determined until conferences are held at the White House. There are between 3,000 and 3,500 already there. The probability is that at last that many more will be sent, and the total of all may reach 10,000, half the number that took part in the memorable mobilization a year ago, when there were fully 20,000 ready for whatever service was desired.

The additional troops are not to be regarded by the Mexicans as a menace or as intended for invasion, but the President is determined that he will be in position to afford every protection to Americans and their property if a situation arises that demands this.

The Mexican ambassador has an appointment to see the President this afternoon.

Reports of the Consuls.

Although the rebels are reported to be in complete control of Chihuahua, American Consul Summers in a report to the State Department to-day says that at the present time the situation there is less dangerous than at any time since February 1.

American Consul Holland, at Saltillo, State of Coahuila, said also in a report that while there have been no encounters with rebels in Jaramila, a town a little south of Saltillo, much uneasiness is existing at Saltillo. Americans in the disturbed district in the vicinity, he reports, are either coming into Saltillo or are departing for the United States.

San Luis, in Eastern Guerrero, is reported in State Department advice as having been taken by the insurgents, but Acapulco, on the coast in the same state, is reported to be quiet.

State Department officials do not place credit in the report that the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manuel Calero, had declared the Mexican people would hold Americans and all other foreigners and their interests in Mexico as hostages should foreign troops enter Mexico.

No News From Americans.

Nothing has as yet been heard at the State Department from the fifty-three Americans in Guadalupe, about whom fear was felt, nor has anything been heard from the troops who were reported to have started out to give them protection. Going to the frequent interruption of telegrams and wire communication between El Paso and the city of Chihuahua, which is at present the center of insurgent activity in that section of Mexico, it has been difficult for the government here to obtain reliable news as to the events happening there.

It was pointed out that the rapidly with which the conditions were constantly changing on the border line warranted the keeping of American troops there. The seeming movement of troops, so to speak, to and from the border as the occasion demands, it was declared, was too expensive, and it has been finally decided to let those already there remain until there is assurance of tranquillity south of the line. There comes a season of excitement along the line and troops are ordered there, it was explained; then it becomes quiet, and they are ordered away.

Trouble arises again, necessitating the dispatch of the troops back to the line to give a feeling of security.

Lieutenant-Colonel Calbraith says that horse stealing is the principal annoyance along the border, but that the military is without power to prevent it. Every town on the border, he says, will feel more secure with troops at hand. He continues that the "El Paso propaganda," has not infected Mesquite or Tucson, and Chihuahua money has not been distributed in Northern Sonora.

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Anti-Skids



Do Prevent Skidding

Rubber Traction Surface Protected and Reinforced by Tough, Flexible, Non-puncturing Leather Tread, An Integral Part of the Tire and Not An Attachment. Firmly Imbedded Hardened Steel Stads Do Prevent Skidding.

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Our Spring Overcoats form an all-star cast.

All are leaders in their chosen lines.

If you want an Overcoat for looks, for use, for style and for wear, you'll find it in our carefully selected company.

Rough, fuzzy English fabrics in blues, greens, browns and grays.

Chesterfields in black and Oxford.

Fancy styles with big pockets and long collars.

Long Raincoats with new features.

Knee length Raglans.

English Slip-ons, of course, at \$10 to \$25. Rubber,

\$5.

Spring Coats for misses, \$12 and \$14.

Spring Reefers for girls and boys, \$3.50 to \$10.

Cravenette Raincoats for women, \$12 to \$25.

O. H. BERRY & CO.

WIFE PROTESTS HER INNOCENCE

Mrs. Grace Denies That She Attempted to Murder Husband.

SHE IS RELEASED ON BAIL

Atlanta Deeply Stirred by Details of Shooting Mystery.

Atlanta, Ga., March 6.—"God knows I am innocent," exclaimed Mrs. Daisy Grace-Cole Grace this afternoon, after her release on bail pending a hearing on the charge of assault with intent to murder her young husband, Eugene H. Grace, a prominent building contractor, who was mysteriously shot at their handsome Eleventh Street home yesterday.

While the doctors at St. Joseph's infirmary are endeavoring to save the life of the seriously wounded husband, the police are searching for more facts to support their theory that the crime was committed by the wife.

To-night the physicians stated that Grace has but slight chance for recovery. The bullet penetrated the left side, going through the lung and lodging near the spinal cord. Pneumonia already has set in, they stated.

Mystery Still Abounds.

Not in years has Atlanta been stirred as it was to-day when details of the mystery became generally known. Developments have followed fast since Grace telephoned the police at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to rush a doctor to his house, as he had been shot.

"Did your wife shoot you?" asked a policeman after breaking down the door of Grace's room and finding Grace on the bed.

"It begins to look that way," the wounded man replied.

Mrs. Grace was located at Newnan, Ga., at the home of her mother-in-law, who accompanied her back to the city. On her arrival Mrs. Grace was arrested and taken at once, on her own request, to the hospital to which her husband had been removed. Meeting of husband and wife was dramatic.

"Daisy, you are the one who shot me," she said.

"Why, how can you?" she protested; "you are trying to make me out a murderer, and they will take me to jail to-night."

"You are the one who tried to kill me," Grace repeated.

"If you persist in that I will take the power of attorney which you exercise away from you," said Mrs. Grace, who was formerly the wife of a wealthy Philadelphia pulp manufacturer. Grace then related.

"I don't know who did it," she said. "Here is the story told by Mrs. Grace. I left the house at 12:15 o'clock to go to Newnan, where I was to stay while Mr. Grace was in Philadelphia, for which place he planned to leave on an afternoon train. When I left him, my husband was about ready to get up. I knew that he was not feeling well, but did not think he was even sick. He said he would meet me at the depot, but when he failed to do so I went on to Newnan, thinking the next thing I heard was when I reached the home of his mother. They said there that Gene had been shot. Then I don't know what I did. I may have fainted. I was horrified when told I was accused of shooting my husband. My arrest and the accusation of my husband is all a horrible mistake."

Grace told the police that she first discovered he was shot at 6 o'clock in the morning, when he awoke with a burning sensation in his side. "I told my wife," she said, "and asked her to get a doctor. She left the room and came back later, saying she was unable to reach one over the telephone. Grace says she then became unconscious, and when he next awoke he scurried over to a telephone and called the police."

A 32-calibre .45-70 was found on a window sill in the hall of the floor below Grace's room. It had one empty chamber.

As furnishing a possible motive, the police are said to have discovered to-day that Grace recently had his life insured for \$25,000, naming his wife as the beneficiary. On the other hand,

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Statement Made Behalf of Public

Miss E. Quarles Says New Method Proved a Revelation in Her Case

"I was in a thoroughly run down, debilitated condition," said Miss E. Quarles, of 14 North Fourth Street, city. "I slept poorly and had a poor appetite most of the time, and when I did take food it appeared to do me little if any good. I was sick headaches frequently and was fatigued."

"I had read considerably of the preparation called 'Tona Vita,' and I decided to try it after a conversation with one of the specialists in charge of the demonstration at the Polk Miller Drug Company, and with little hope of any benefit that might be had."

"However, I really thought I felt better after the first dose, and after continuing its use according to directions I can frankly state that I have been thoroughly benefited. The nervousness has entirely disappeared, and I sleep and eat well—in fact, feel better than I have for a number of years. The tonic seems to have held at once and extract all thorough nourishment from what food is taken, and gives immediate help. I cannot say enough in favor of 'Tona Vita.'"

"Poor appetites, bad digestion, uneasy sleep and little ambition are ailments for which thousands of Richmond people are taking 'Tona Vita' and being helped. People in this condition have no desire for work. They are easily discouraged, and everything seems to tax their nerves. Life often grows a burden to them. They are unable to enjoy real happiness."

"People in this rundown condition need something to produce a richer blood in their veins," said one of the specialists who are at the Polk Miller Drug Company, 334 East Main Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., introducing the new remedy.

"They have probably neglected themselves, feeling as the modern plague was gradually getting hold of them, that they would be better to-morrow. To-morrow has failed to come, and they have allowed themselves to get into such a condition that they suffer with timidity and nervousness, and it is necessary to carry on their daily work. They are drooping and have that sallow complexion that tells their very condition in their faces. They imagine themselves afflicted with all sorts of diseases. Their nerves are all unstrung, and they have not the least desire for labor. Their real trouble is debility, and it is easily cured if treated before something else develops."

"Tona Vita will not cure everything, but it will remove this condition, and will give folks a new lease on life. If it fails to prove satisfactory it costs nothing. 'No benefits, no money,' is the company's motto. The tonic must prove entirely satisfactory or the purchase-price is refunded."

Friends of the accused woman point out that Mrs. Grace is very wealthy through her former marriage and such a sum would be no incentive for her. Grace had been married less than a year.

Mrs. Grace's hearing has been set for next Wednesday afternoon. Her bond was fixed at \$7,500.

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serve to the Senate power finally to act on any agreement submitted.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, occupied the entire session to-day in speeches in opposition to the third article.

Senator Smith, of Michigan, said that the pending treaties meant trouble, vexation and annoyance; that they were a drag-net of modern achievement, and the most reckless abandonment of the Senate's power ever proposed.